# STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (COMPOSITAE). XII.

## A NEW GENUS, SHINNERSIA

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Shinnersia R.M.King and H.Robinson, genus novum Compositarum (Eupatorieae-Ageratinae). Folia opposita, obovato-spathulata, grosse dentata, basibus longe angustatis connato-amplexicaulibus. Capitula homogama discoidea; involucrum e squamis laxis ca. 12 subtriseriatis, subaequalibus. Receptaculum conicum, nudum. Flores 90-100, omnes hermaphroditi, fertiles, regulares; corolla 5-lobata, superne late campanulata, setifera, inferne valde constricta, glandulifera; loborum cellulis extus et intus projectis. Antherae ad apicem late appendiculatae; collorum cellulis inferne quadratis, leviter annulatis. Styli rami exserti, lineares, superne latiores; superficie valde papillosa. Pappus nullus. Achenia 4-5 costata, parce setifera; cellulis setarum laxis, biseriatis. Carpopodium distinctum, breviter cylindricum; cellulis magnis, plerumque quadratis, parum incrassatis. Pollen valde spinosum.

Species typica: Trichocoronis rivularis A.Gray.

Shinnersia rivularis(A.Gray) R.M.King and H.Robinson, comb. nov. Trichocoronis rivularis A.Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. n.s. 4: 66. 1849. [MEXICO: without precise locality, Spring Branch, Monterey, 28 Jan. 1847, Gregg s.n.(Lectotype GH!)]

Small ascending herb to 40 cm. long, usually unbranched or very sparingly branched. Stems striate, essentially glabrous. Leaves opposite; blades thin, obovate-spathulate, sinuate-incised, grossly dentate, partly dissected, with auriculate wings basally rather palmately veined, with a few appressed white hairs on the upper surface, glabrous beneath, up to 5 cm. long and up to 4 cm. wide. Inflorescence usually monocephalic. Heads 4-5 mm high, 90-100 flowered. Phyllaries in 2-3 series, essentially equal, rather thin to membranous, 25-30, with 3-4 striae, oblong, glabrous, obtuse at the apex. Receptacle convex to conical, warty, without chaff or hair. Corollas broadly campanulate above, sharply constricted below, with glands on the throat and hairs on the limb and backs of the lobes, ca. 2 mm long. Pappus lacking. Achenes prismatic, dark brown when mature, 2.0-2.25 mm long, 4-5 ribbed, ribs setose, setae of lax biseriate cells, apical cells blunt at tip, setae occasionally glandular tipped. Carpopodium large, short cylindric, of large mostly isodiametric rather thin-walled cells, exothecial cells lax and rather isodiametric to

longer than wide. Style branches becoming very broad and flattened, lateral surfaces with crowded long erect cellular projections. Pollen tricolpate, spherical, spinose, ca. 25μ diam. Chromosome number determined as n = ca. 30 (Chambers, unpublished).

Representative specimens examined:

UNITED STATES: Texas: Val Verde Co.: San Felipe Creek, Cory 3570 (GH); San Felipe Springs, Cory 16817 (GH). Del Rio. Chambers 1163 (LL); near Del Rio, Whitehouse 10157 (MICH); Havard 7 (US).

MEXICO: Coahuilla: Muzquiz, Marsh 1073 (F, SMU, TEX). Nuevo León: Ojo de Agua, 4 mi. NE of Sabinas Hidalgo, Rives, Ostos and McCart 8112 (SMU).

It is impossible to continue to treat this species as a member of the genus Trichocoronis. It differs in leaves, shape of the corolla, pubescence of the corolla lobes, pubescence of the achene, structure of the carpopodium and in the lack of a pappus. The structure of the hairs on the achene seems to be quite unique. They have lax cells such as usually are found in glands but they have the organization which is characteristic of setae. A few of these hairs have glandular tips, but are not otherwise different in size or structure.

It is with great pleasure that we name this new genus in honor of Dr. Lloyd H. Shinners of Southern Methodist University. We consider it only appropriate to name this plant which grows in Texas for the dean of Texas botanists.